

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2569.

SELF-GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL IN EMERGENCY

Governor Carter Informs Politicians What an Extra Session Would Involve—The People's Problem.

Governor Carter, for the past two days, has been obtaining the opinions of people on the question of calling an extra session of the Legislature. Among those interviewed in the executive chamber were Judge Dole, Treasurer Kepokai, Senators McAndrews and Kalauokalani, Speaker F. W. Beckley, Representatives Kuphele and Kumuna, Curtis P. Iaukea, James H. Boyd, George Markham, F. J. Testa, John Wise and Charles Noyes.

It was the Governor's idea, in calling into consultation the Home Rule and other anti-administration politicians whose names form most of the foregoing list, to sound the disposition of opposing factions relative to their probable attitude in the event of an extra session, toward a strict policy of territorial economy and retrenchment.

The Governor put it to those gentlemen that an extra session would virtually place the Territory of Hawaii on trial as to its capacity for self-government. If the members wanted due on all sorts of resolutions and in interpretation run up bills or expense for translating and printing and generally acted contrary to the policy of readjustment of the balance of revenue and expenditure which they were called to put into effect, then an extra session would be utterly destructive of its object.

Should the Legislature prove by its conduct that it was not capable of meeting an emergency and of enacting businesslike legislation, it would simply show to the nation and the world that Hawaii was not yet capable of self-government.

To such effect the Governor laid the question before the political visitors. Their responses were couched in a reassuring tone. They believed that the members of the Legislature would in the situation pictured, rise patriotically above faction and concentrate all energy upon the problem of replacing the Territory on its financial feet.

BUCKEYE CLUB'S NEXT MEETING

The Buckeye Club of Honolulu is a purely social society organized for the purpose of acquaintance and friendship. The next meeting will be held in the Young Hotel Tuesday evening, March 8. All Ohioans in Honolulu are invited to attend.

The "Buckeyes" will be interested in the following account of the origin of the name—which has been unearthed by Mr. W. A. Bowen in one of his antiquarian researches:

Some antiquarians have scoffed the idea that Ohio gained its name of "Buckeye State" from the buckeye tree, because the tree is so common and so poor. It is not a valuable tree, its wood is not strong and it decays quickly; its fruit is poisonous, suited to neither man nor beast; it is, in a way, an ornamental and shade tree, yet a very dirty one.

The story of the probable origin of the name is as follows:

On February 22, 1840, a State convention was held in Columbus for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Political excitement ran high. The delegates from Union county brought with them a cabin built of buckeye logs, that wood having been selected, probably, because it was light, easily worked and good for nothing else. The cabin was drawn by a procession of horses and the delegates, perched upon the roof or riding inside, sang a song composed for the occasion by Old-way Curry, of Marysville, O. It ran like this:

"Oh, where, tell me, where,
Was your buckeye cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys
Who wield the plough and spade.
Where the log cabins stand
In the bonnie buckeye shade."

On what (if) me—
Is to be your cat—cat—cat—
We'll take it to the arched
And place it there—
For a token all—
Of the bonnie buckeye shade."

In times of political excitement a clever wit always likes to interfere. The

delegates from Marion county, who

were to be the opposition, said—

"We'll take it to the arched
And place it there—
For a token all—
Of the bonnie buckeye shade."

What (if) me—
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PROPOSED ECONOMIES

TEST CASE IS BROUGHT

Governor Carter Makes Financial Showing to Bankers.

S. M. Damon and S. E. Damon of Bishop & Co.'s bank, C. M. Cooke of the Bank of Hawaii, H. L. Spalding of Claus Spreckels & Co.'s bank and Mark P. Robinson of the First National bank met Governor Carter by invitation yesterday morning to receive from him a statement of Territorial finances. Auditor J. H. Fisher was called into the conference.

The Governor's exhibit showed the necessary expenses of the Government for the remainder of this period, after the elimination of some items and reductions in others appropriated by the Legislature. Having seen the statement the bankers, through the initial spokesman of S. M. Damon, expressed their opinion that it would be unwise to make advances to the Government until the Supreme Court had rendered a decision on the case brought to test the validity of expenditures in the remaining part of the biennial period upon the basis of appropriations made for the six months ended December 31, 1903.

Governor Carter after the meeting gave out the information that, according to the appropriation bills, the appropriations for current expenses of the entire biennial period amounted to \$4,600,000, against which there was estimated revenue of \$3,064,017. To make ends meet a reduction of one and a half million dollars would have to be made. By cutting out items for the harbor, for remodeling the Judiciary building, for an exhibit at St. Louis etc., the Governor figured a reduction of \$300,000. A further reduction of \$250,000 might be effected in public works generally. Then he proposed a reduction by consent of the office-holders, of 20 per cent, in salaries, making about \$425,000. All these economies would represent \$75,000.

Governor Carter suggests that a special session of the Legislature might be advisable, either to reduce the salary outgo or to increase the taxes.

Treasurer Kepokai says he has notified the Governor and heads of departments that, to meet the exigencies of the remainder of the period, total current expenditures will have to be reduced to \$45,000 a month. He wishes again strongly to disavow any responsibility for the issuance of warrants, contending that this belongs solely to the Auditor. It is his part but to pay or to register warrants, Mr. Kepokai declares, adding that his refusal to honor a warrant upon the Treasury would constitute an act of territorial bankruptcy.

VOICE FROM UNPAID JURORS

Editor Advertiser: If any of the Circuit Court judges can find a law that compels a citizen to perform jury duty without compensation he will appear the disquietude of the seventy-two unpaid jurors who are looking to Treasurer Kepokai for their fees. The jury are as much a part of the court as the judge and they earn their pittance. They have as high a claim on the disbursements of court expenses as the judge, clerk, reporter or bailiff, because they are compelled to relinquish their occupations and sacrifice their daily incomes. They do the hard work of the trial and incur the displeasure of the litigant against whom their verdict is directed. How often the defeated plaintiff or defendant has made the threat that he will get even with every man on the jury!

If the present condition of the public exchequer is to continue, jury duty should be enforced without favor. The merchant or capitalist whose income is \$100 a day has no more right to ask to be excused than the workingman who earns but \$150 a day. In attending court the poor man makes just as much of a sacrifice of his personal interest as the rich man. When there is no compensation for service the former suffers and the latter is indifferent. When a large number of the panel are excused for "business" reasons the whole labor of considering "trouvy cases" of land claims, damages and embracement falls upon fifteen or sixteen men who had not sufficient influence at court to get a release.

If the judges compelled every able-minded and able-bodied man in the panel to do his duty there would be less complaint about the Treasury embarrassment.

NEXT.

Island Oranges.

Ripe and sweet, 25c. doz.; \$1 per 100. Wahiawa pineapples, 15c. and up; pineapple sweet pickle, pineapple preserves, pineapple jam, pineapple syrup, all in glass, at 25c. per jar. Sauerkraut in 2½ lb tins at 20c. a tin. Wahiawa cabbage, the best the market affords. Wahiawa butter milk, fresh and cold.

CLARK FARM CO., LTD.

Phone Main 178.

HONOLULU INVESTMENT COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Based Upon a Bill for Printing of Tax Blanks.

Committee of Investigation and New Board of Directors--Proposition by Secretary May to Wind Up Company.

At length a test case for reappropriations for "necessary current expenses" of the government to supply omissions in the eighteen months bill has been brought. Deputy Attorney General Peters filed it yesterday, the following being an abstract of the complaint:

The Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, Limited, represents that the Territory of Hawaii was and is indebted to it in the sum of \$251.25 for work and labor performed and materials furnished for and on behalf of James W. Pratt, William T. Robinson, Nathan C. Williford and J. K. Farley, tax assessors of the four divisions respectively.

The items of the bill are explained with the remark in each case that the amount "was and is a necessary current expense of carrying on the government of said Territory in its collection of internal taxes, and chargeable against an appropriation for incidental expenses of the said and several tax assessors of the Territory of Hawaii." It is related that James W. Pratt, as the officer incurring the expense, and A. N. Kepokai, as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, approved the petitioner's bill according to law as quoted.

A statement is made of the passage of a bill, at an extra session of the Legislature of 1903, called by the then Governor, Sanford B. Dole, for the consideration of appropriation bills, making special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory during six months from July 1, 1903, which among its provisions made an appropriation for the incidental expenses of the said and several assessors, being \$125 as incidentals of the tax office.

Then the complaint goes on to tell of a bill passed making special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory during the period commencing January 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1905, "but by said Act 12" the declaration runs, the Legislature "failed and neglected to make an appropriation for the payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government in its collection of internal taxes, and for that purpose that the sum of \$125 appropriated in Act 10, or the six months' bill, be deemed to have been reappropriated for the purpose of providing for payments of the necessary expenses incident to the collection of taxes."

The complainant, on February 29, made a demand on J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory, for a warrant upon the Treasury in the amount of its bill, \$251.25, a copy of which demand is attached.

Said demand was refused by the Auditor "for the reason and upon the ground that the said Legislature, so in extra session convened, had failed and neglected to make, and there was not now an appropriation, by the Territory of Hawaii, providing for the payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government of said Territory in its collection of internal taxes, and for the purpose thereby of providing for the payments of the necessary current expenses of the said and several tax assessors of said Territory, in the performance of their duties, as by law required and provided, during the period beginning with the 1st day of January, A. D. 1904, and ending with the 30th day of June, A. D. 1905."

"Wherefore, your petitioner, being aggrieved by the decision of said Auditor, and by his refusal to allow its said demand, and to issue said warrant, does hereby appeal therefrom to the Justices of the Supreme Court; and prays upon investigation hereof your Honors will make an order, directing said Auditor to issue such warrant and for such other relief as may be just and proper."

The plaintiff corporation signs "by its attorney, E. C. Peters, Attorney General."

ST. LOUIS EXHIBIT GOES OVERBOARD

"You can state officially that the project of having a Hawaiian exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition is dead."

It was Fred. W. Macfarlane, the Commissioner to St. Louis designate, who uttered this declaration to an Advertiser reporter. Mr. Macfarlane had just emerged from an appointed interview with Governor Carter after 5 p. m. yesterday.

Secretary Atkinson forthwith emphasized the fell decree with this statement:

"If there is not enough money available to pay honest labor done for the Government, then the Governor does not feel justified in authorizing a single dollar of expenditure for the St. Louis exhibit. Even the school exhibit will not be sent."

Intense: Doctor—"Your wife must keep out of excitement." Mr. Brisque: "She can't, doctor. She carries it around with her."—Indianapolis Journal.

From twenty-five to thirty stockholders, representing nearly 400 shares, attended the annual meeting of the Honolulu Investment Company, Ltd., at its offices last night. The directors held a majority control and, although one or two breakers sprang up between them and the minority early in the proceedings, the meeting transacted important business without much wrangling.

Thomas Lindsay called the minutes of last annual meeting in question, insisting that a motion was passed to distribute amongst the stockholders about \$3000 of a surplus then shown. Secretary May thought it was but a suggestion assented to by the directors. President Gear's recollection was that the understanding was to distribute the surplus "if available," but Mr. Lindsay said the correct phrase was "while available." The officers consented, however, to have the minutes corrected according to objection.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Emmett May, secretary and treasurer, read the annual report as audited and found correct by W. R. Farrington and John D. Holt, Jr. The main figures were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Real estate	\$ 4,788.23
Real estate sales	62,200.00
Insurance, etc.	35,007.70
Total	\$101,995.92

EXPENDITURES.	
Real estate	\$ 3,453.80
Fidelity Insurance Co. stock	75,000.00
Sundries	11,549.31
Insurance	11,822.31
Total	\$101,995.92

Mr. May also read a statement of the affairs of the Fidelity Insurance Co., saying it was owned by the Honolulu Investment Co. Details of the assets and liabilities of both companies have been extensively published in connection with the action taken by the Insurance Commissioner to revoke the license of the Fidelity. The sum of \$12,800 was owing by the company on certain of its properties.

INVESTIGATION.

T. J. King moved, seconded by Thomas Lindsay, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the report and see if it was correct.

President Gear, when it came to the voting, said that as he regarded the motion one of want of confidence in the directors he would vote his shares and proxies "no."

Secretary May stated that the books were open to any stockholder, and while voting "no" he would allow Mr. King to go over the books at his pleasure.

T. F. Lansing remarked that as Mr. May said anybody was welcome to investigate the books there was no better time than the present.

Mr. Farrington asked if Mr. Lansing doubted the statement that the accounts had been audited. The items had been compared with the books and found to agree. They did not certify that the vouchers were examined.

David Dayton thought it was strange that the person who kept the books should object to their examination.

Mr. King withdrew the motion, and, seconded by G. Schuman, moved that committee of three be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company.

This carried and the chair, being requested to appoint the committee, named T. J. King, S. A. D. Jones and Jonathan Shaw.

It was agreed that the committee report within a reasonable time, when ready, notifying the president who should call a special meeting to hear the report.

There is NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

PARK PREFERRED TO THE MILITIA.

Editor Advertiser: It seems like vandalism to further disfigure what should be the principal beauty spot of our city, the Capitol grounds, by erecting thereon a Drill shed or any building that is not an absolutely necessary part of the Capitol itself.

Rather should the so called Bungalow and the various shacks that now dot the Hotel St. front of the grounds be removed and the same attention given to it as is given to the King St. front.

Elsewhere in U. S. territory especial attention is given to making such places as attractive as possible. Even the Court House grounds in the various county seats are being improved on this plan, making their grounds beautiful and removing to adjoining squares everything in the building line except the main structure.

Shall it be said that Honolulu is behind the small county seats of the mainland in this respect, that the citizens of this Territory have less love for the beautiful and less desire to make their city attractive to visitors, that they are in fact only the half-civilized people that so many believe.

I believe there is no more certain way to make the militia unpopular with the public than to allow our public parks to be disfigured for their exclusive benefit, and if the question of putting the drill shed where it is now proposed or of wiping the militia off the slate were to be submitted to the public they would vote almost unanimously in favor of wiping out the militia.

CITIZEN.

SMALL COMFORT FOR BANDSMEN

Scant comfort was obtained by a deputation of about half a dozen stalwart members of the Territorial band who waited on Governor Carter yesterday. Their errand was to see if the expenditure for salaries of the musicians might not be maintained at the old figure, notwithstanding that the Legislature through presumed inadvertence had indirectly scaled down the allowance in the eighteen months' bill, by making it for a less number of musicians than before.

The bandmen were informed by the Governor that they would be fortunate if even the reduced scale were carried out. While, for so popular an institution, he did not feel justified in cutting out the band entirely, there was a possibility that the Legislature, when it next met, might abolish it as a dispensable fixture.

ANOTHER KAUA'I EXPLOSION

LIHUE, Feb. 23.—Another dynamite explosion took place last Sunday night (22d) about 12 o'clock. The scene was the upper Waimea valley. A certain Japanese named Inuiro, who has a wife and four children, received as visitors that night three friends. About the hour mentioned they were startled by a loud explosion, the door of the little cottage was destroyed and one man was shot upwards. He, however, was not hurt much, though he is suffering a good deal from shock. There are no external wounds, and there is every prospect of an early recovery. It turned out to be an accident.

The question uppermost in the minds of the public at this time is, how is it that everyone can get his half dozen or even his one stick of dynamite with which to fulfill his cursed spite or to be a danger to his neighbors? Is there not great negligence in the use of this explosive?

In the case of the Glennan murder it was recorded that the criminal simply went to the tunnel in the evening and procured the gunpowder. Should it not be stored away in safekeeping, inaccessible to any but one who is responsible? A gentleman of experience in work requiring the use of this explosive has informed us that he made his men account at the end of the day for every cap and stick of powder and these were carefully locked away in a safe until needed.

Twice have we been warned not to allow the explosive to lie convenient to the hand of the degenerate or the inexperienced. We trust the doors will now be safely closed and strict account kept of every stick, cap and fuse. —Garden Island.

Waterfront Stevedores on Strike.

A strike of stevedores took place on the waterfront yesterday, and little work was being done on vessels discharging and loading. The stevedores, who were whites, Hawaiians and Portuguese, struck because Japanese have been put to work in place of several members of the Stevedore's Union.

A meeting of the Union was held yesterday afternoon at their hall over the Brooklyn Saloon on Alekana street, and it was agreed to continue the strike and tie up shipping in general until the demand to replace the Japanese with citizen labor was complied with. The Union has directed its members to the stevedoring firm of McCabe, Hamilton and Rennie.

President John Rothwell of the Union said yesterday afternoon,

"Our Union belongs to the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers Association, an organization which reaches every American port. We comprise Honolulu Branch, No. 525, but have not been closely organized until recently. The firm of McCabe, Hamilton & Rennie learned the names of several of the important members and checked them off their working rolls, replacing them with Japanese stevedores. We held a meeting and it was agreed that unless these men were put back on the rolls and the Japanese displaced, we would strike. Our demand has not been complied with, and the strike went this effect this morning."

"If our demand is not met we will tie up every vessel worked by Japanese. This will not only be effective in the port of Honolulu, but wherever these Japanese-worked vessels go they will be tied up by the branches of the ports at which they arrive."

"This is a warning to captains of vessels, because being a branch of the International Association, our request will be complied with by brother branches."

"We sent a cablegram yesterday to Secretary Henry Harter at Detroit, Michigan, advising him of the social situation, and expect an answer from him at any time."

"All we ask is that citizen labor be employed. By citizen labor we mean white Hawaiians and Portuguese. We consider ourselves a strong organization with 675 men enrolled."

The officers of the Honolulu branch are John Rothwell, president; H. Manase, vice-president; J. K. Manase, secretary.

Mr. Rothwell also said:

NO OTHER LINIMENT will heal a cut or bruise so quickly as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. No other affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so well suited for deep seated pains like lame feet and pains in the chest. Give this to a friend and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Judge Gear maintained that the law did not sustain the contention of the plaintiff, therefore directed a verdict for the defendant. He said the policeman was the person who should have been sued.

Mr. Vivas, counsel for the plaintiff, remarked: "I am not surprised that the only one to be held responsible when a policeman entered his residence with a revolver was the policeman himself."

BUSTED IN KONA

The Baker Ejection Case Again. Up.

Esther K. Baker has filed a big damage suit against High Sheriff Brown, Sheriff Lorin A. Andrews of the Island of Hawaii, Superintendent of Public Instruction Al

HILO HOSPITAL CLOSED BY FINANCIAL STRESS

Board of Health After Its Meeting Takes an Ambulance Excursion to Visit the City Cemeteries.

In consequence of the existing state of territorial finances, Hilo is to do without a hospital. This was one of the most important matters coming before the Board of Health at its weekly meeting yesterday, constituted by Dr. Cooper, president; Fred C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Maya, John C. Lane, E. C. Winston and M. F. Robinson. There were in attendance C. Charlton, secretary; Dr. Pratt, city sanitary officer; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of settlement; Miss Mie Weir, stenographer, and F. W. Beardslee, architect. The following letter and enclosure give the story of the Hilo hospital:

CLOSING HILO HOSPITAL

Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 26, 1904.
C. E. Cooper, M. D., President Board of Health Honolulu.

Dear Sir: The trustees of the Hilo Hospital held a meeting on February 24, 1904, to consider the pros and cons of the matter of continuing to run the Hilo Hospital. The hospital building is in need of repairs to prevent serious decay, and we have no money available for this purpose, except the monthly appropriation made for us by the last Legislature. This is not enough to keep the hospital running and do any repairs unless we have in the hospital a large number of pay patients.

In view also of the uncertainty of whether the appropriation can be drawn for the running expenses for services, salaries and supplies together with other complications of which you personally are informed, the trustees passed a resolution, a copy of which I enclose herewith, to the effect that the hospital be closed up temporarily and until the financial status is ascertained and the needed repairs done.

One reason for our present action in this matter is that there is now so very little sickness in Hilo that it seems uncalculated to keep the hospital running at this particular time of financial complications, for the very few patients that we do have. There has been almost no time when the hospital is entirely without a patient, but the reports sent you monthly of the inmates show how very few really important cases have been going there lately, hence our belief that the place should be closed now and the buildings put into such shape with the money (if any is available) so as to have the institution in good order when it is required more than now.

Trusting this will meet your approval I remain,

Yours truly,

L. A. Andrews,

Chairman Trustees Hilo Hospital.
At a meeting of the trustees of the Hilo hospital held at the parlors of the First Bank of Hilo, Feb. 26, 1904, the following resolutions were introduced and passed:

First: That the hospital be closed on account of the uncertainty of the finances and as the trustees do not wish to be held responsible for salaries of employees and bills for supplies. All positions with the exception of a care taker be declared vacant at the end of the month of Feb. 1904, and the chairman be authorized to appoint someone as caretaker.

Second: It was moved that the physician be instructed not to admit any more patients and to have all patients out of the hospital by the end of the month.

OTHER MATTERS

Mr. Lane was granted further time for a report of the committee on duck ranches at Kala.

The cemetery committee had no report, but after the meeting the Board in a body drove to the various city cemeteries, taking the ambulance for

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Combs, 15 and 10 cents each;
formerly, 25 and 20 cents.

Get a supply while it lasts.

Hollister Drug Co.

PORT STREET.

WILL FIGHT DAMAGES FOR RILEY

Defendants in Voucher Cases Doubly Attack Indictments.

A vehicle, for the purpose of inspecting Presidents.

Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumala will have two strings to their bow in fighting their respective indictments when called to plead before Judge Robinson at 10 o'clock this morning.

Meheula is going to challenge the panel of the grand jury, besides entering a motion to quash his indictment for gross cheat. If the former device should avail for him, it would also upset the prosecution in the other House voucher cases and, incidentally, make void all indictments returned by that grand jury.

There is a separate motion to quash in each case, the grounds as shown below, with regard to Meheula being practically alike in all. One point of difference appears in Johnson's individual case, being a plea that the grand jury could not legally indict him twice for the same acts. He says that his separate indictment for gross cheat is upon the identical facts alleged against him in his indictment jointly with Representative Kumala for conspiracy.

The pleadings here described were filed by C. W. Ashford, attorney for defendants, yesterday afternoon.

Fourteen building permits were received and 13 approved; one held for investigation.

During the month I inspected 5 buildings, sites and made 13 inspections of buildings under construction in order to keep parties building within the regulations and also 9 inspections where interior changes were being made.

Total number of inspections made during the month 13.

EXPENDITURES ARE GREATER

The comparative statement of territorial finances for the month of February published elsewhere in this issue show heavier receipts and larger expenditures than a year ago for a similar period.

The total collections for February, 1904, amounted to \$7,521.71, while the receipts a year ago were but \$7,518.07. In the same month this year the expenditures amounted to \$18,386.51, while a year ago the expenses of government aggregated but \$17,806.64. A year ago there was a cash balance at the end of February amounting to \$378,741.32, while this year the cash balance amounted to but \$3,817.22.

COMMON PROPERTY

Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experience.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Dean's Backache Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill. Read what this citizen says:

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young."

Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 42, that is a considerable period.

During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Dean's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Dean's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Dean's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Get a supply while it lasts.

WILL INSPECT THE KAUAI LIGHTS

Captain Niblack, U. S. N., Assistant Lighthouse Inspector, leaves today on the steamer Mikahala for Kauai, where he will inspect the various lights and buoys on the Garden Isle. He will be assisted in this work by Captain Gregory of the Mikanala, who knows about every foot of water about Kauai and Niihau.

Davis Cannot Get Into Circuit Court.

At 11:50 last night, after an absence of two hours and thirty-five minutes, the jury rendered a verdict for \$4000 damages for Mr. Riley.

Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for Tean Tim and Tean Kul.

ASSESSOR LOSES CASE

The Tax Appeal Court has been

maintained by the Supreme Court in its valuation from which Tax Assessor Pratt appealed in the matter of assessment of taxes on property of Mary A. Richards, the following being the particulars: Land in Vineyard street, area 2.25 acres; returned at \$8,000, assessed at \$14,000, valued by Tax Court at \$8,000. Improvements on same land, returned at \$6,500, assessed at \$3,000, valued by Tax Court at \$6,500. Castle & Withington for taxpayer; Robertson & Wilder for assessor.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL APPEAL

J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory, by his attorney, E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, files a motion to dismiss the appeal of the Queen's Hospital, a corporation, from his refusal to issue a warrant for the payment of the subsidy appropriated for the hospital by the Legislature.

The ground is that the \$10,000 appropriated in the six months' bill, and the \$30,000 in the eighteen months' bill, neither of them, was or is a necessary current expense of carrying on the government of the Territory of Hawaii and, or, meeting its legal obligations, as the same are now or were provided for by the then existing laws.

GOUVELIA'S TROUBLE

J. M. Vivas and C. C. Bitting, attorneys for defendant, have moved to place on the Circuit Court calendar the appeal from Honolulu District Court in the suit for summary possession of T. R. Walker, T. May and J. Osborne, trustees of St. Clement's Episcopal church, against Gouvelia. The parties involved are those on which Gouvelia sued High Sheriff Brown for \$13,000 damages on account of unlawful ejectment as alleged, the case being that in which Judge Gear directed a verdict for defendant on Tuesday last.

DISMISSED FOR DEFAULT

Judge De Bolt yesterday morning rendered the decision of the Judges of the First Circuit, signing it alone as First Judge, "in the matter of the petition of George A. Davis for admission to the bar of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii." It is in the words following:

"Petitioner, notwithstanding the order of the Supreme Court (15 Haw. 22) that he be disbarred and that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsellors of the courts of this Territory, now presents his petition to this court, praying that he may be now admitted a member of the bar of this court and that he may have his name enrolled upon the records of this honorable court as an attorney and counselor thereof."

The order of the Supreme Court, however, is binding upon this court and the judges thereof.

"The petition is denied."

BASELESS APPEAL

An appeal from Kahai has been

dismissed by the Supreme Court because it was found to have no basis whatever.

Curiously enough the appellant is a lawyer defending his own case. Justice Galbraith writes the opinion of the court, which is as follows:

"Assumpat before the District Magistrate, at Libue, Island of Kauai, for balance claimed on account for lumber and material sold and delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$300, attorney's commission and costs of court."

The defendant appealed to this court on points of law. Three points were set out in the certificate, but two of these are abandoned and the point relied on is that the magistrate erred in refusing to permit the defendant's witness, T. Onoeka, to testify.

"The transcript of the evidence shows that Tom Onoeka testified as a witness in the case. It does not appear from the transcript or otherwise that any testimony was offered and rejected or that any witness was denied the privilege of testifying on behalf of the defendant. If there was any error of this character committed by the magistrate, during the course of the trial, there is no evidence of it in the record. No question of law is presented by this point."

"We have searched the record in vain for some plausible ground for this appeal and are forced to the conclusion that no meritorious excuse is presented for the presence of this case in this Court at this time."

"The appeal is dismissed and the cause is remanded to the District Magistrate for such further proceedings as may be necessary."

John D. Willard and Chas. F. Peterson for plaintiff; S. K. Kao, in person, and A. G. Correa of counsel.

LIABILITY OF PARTNERS

The Supreme Court by Chief Justice

Frear has rendered an opinion affirming judgment of the District Court of

Honolulu in the case of Jan Ban vs.

Tean Kul, Tean Ngan and Tean Shoon,

partners under the name of Wo Yick.

It was an amount suit for \$172. balance of a loan of \$300 to the defendant partners. After they had paid \$20 the

defendant Tean Kul bought out the other partners and continued to conduct the business alone. He gave a note for the balance, \$72, after which two payments each of \$50 were made, leaving the \$72 now sued for unpaid.

The plaintiff testified that Tean Kul

assumed the business, admitted the debt

and promised to pay \$72. He

promised to pay and I accepted his re-

sponsibility for the amount."

Whether the magistrate ought to have found as

a matter of fact from this that there

was a complete novation the Supreme Court states it does not need to say. The matter is before it solely on the question as to whether the magistrate was obliged to so find as a matter of law. If a review of the findings of fact were desired, the appeal should have been to the Circuit Court. In the opinion of the Supreme Court the testimony quoted was insufficient to require the magistrate as a matter of law to find that there was a novation.

The law is stated in the syllabus as follows:

"An action may be maintained on an original partnership indebtedness notwithstanding that one of the partners, after buying out the others, has given a note for the antecedent debt, unless all the parties to both obligations agreed that the note should operate as an extinguishment of the antecedent debt."

Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for Tean Tim and Tean Kul.

GOVERNOR WILL INSPECT POLICE

An interesting, as well as valuable, booklet is the latest publication of the Hawaii Promotion Committee on "Hawaii, Its People and Their Legends," by Mrs. Emma Metcalf Nakuna. Printed on book paper, handsomely illustrated in dark heavy paper covers decorated with the Hawaiian coat of arms in gold, the brochure is one which no doubt will be eagerly sought for on the mainland.

The writer is more than ordinarily

well qualified for the work she has undertaken. As the preface says, Mrs. Nakuna "springs from blood lines which touch Plymouth Rock as well as midseas islands. High priests, statesmen and warriors join hands in their descendants with pilgrims, lawmakers and jurists. Broadly and liberally educated under the immediate care of her father, a Harvard man, nephew of the late Chief Justice Metcalf of Massachusetts, Mrs. Nakuna is fitted to present legends which bring out strongly characteristics of her race."

Mrs. Nakuna precedes her legend-telling with a brief sketch of the Hawaiian people as a race. She takes the view voiced by others before her, although not by Hawaiians, that her people are descended from one of the lost tribes of Israel, "reaching the mid-Pacific through India, Sumatra, Java and the South Sea Islands."

A number of the more familiar legends are retold by the authoress in her own interesting way, among them "Pele, Goddess of Volcanoes," "Pele and Lohulan," "The Valley of Rainbows," "Legend of Kaliwaa," "Kapalupulu and a Prophecy" and others. There is also a brief description of Kahameha's last Heiau, of the Great Battle of Nuuanu and of Captain Cook's Monument.

The illustrations are unusually good, including photographs of many hitherto unpublished bits of scenery. A Garbo, Marston Campbell, A. Lewis and other well-known amateurs contributed snap shots of places seldom seen, even by the island resident. There are some particularly fine fishing and surf riding views, and of the various pails in the islands. New volcano, views of sublime splendor are also shown with a number of attractive scenes from out of the way places which themselves should be sufficient to attract the tourist to Hawaii. The booklet also contains a number of photographs of Hawaiian types and a map of the islands, including the Honolulu temperature table for 1903.

The press work is by the Hawaiian Gazette Co.

GOVERNOR WILL INSPECT POLICE

This was an appeal to a jury, the attorney said. "There is no verdict on which to issue an execution. Which court should issue the execution in such a case? That is a question."

COURT NOTES

Emma M. Nakuna has filed a bill of exceptions to the verdict for defendant found by the jury, together with rulings and instructions of Judge

Robinson, in her damage suit for trespass against J. H. Schmack. Lorri Andrews is her attorney.

In the suit of Ching Mon Kerr against the four partners in the firm of Kwong Tung Cheong, with P. H. Burnette as garnishee, the garnishee answers denying all business relations with any of the defendants at the time of service of summons.

Judge Gear discharged Goto under a writ of habeas corpus yesterday on the ground previously reported, namely, that he could not be imprisoned in default of paying a fine of \$300 without indictment by a grand jury.

Civil cases on the calendar, from No. 202 to 248, will be called by Judge Gear at 10 o'clock this morning.

SEAMAN SIEBERG GIVES HIS STORY

Seaman Sieberg, formerly with the bark Star of Bengal at Makaweli, takes

exception to a letter from Captain

Henderson of that vessel, which was

printed in an evening paper yesterday.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

No sign is yet given of the presence of any large body of Russian troops in the Yalu valley, the forces seen near that point being immaterial. However it was the original purpose of Russia to make a military demonstration there, the Czar's proclamation announcing the war saying: "Russia's love of peace has been exhausted by Japanese demands. Troops, therefore, have been concentrated on the Yalu river." Since then the Russians have occupied Wiju and may have spread along the river to a considerable distance; though the ability of the Japanese to land east of there, on the Manchurian coast, and attack such positions in the rear, disposes of the idea that a battle will necessarily occur in the form of a frontal attack by Japan advancing from Ping Yang or any landing point nearer.

A curious circumstance, and one which might be taken to mean that the Japanese do not expect much trouble on the Yalu, is the start made in building a military railroad from Seoul to Wiju. Railroad construction in the face of a large and actively hostile foe, is something new in warfare. If the report is true it indicates that the Japanese are ready to wager the cost of the material for a railroad over 200 miles long that there will be nobody strong enough to stop them from building the line.

That the Russians need to look well after the region of which the Yalu is the southern boundary is a view predicated upon the fact that the railroad from Port Arthur goes through there and must be protected so as to keep the great Liao-tung fortress in supplies. But the Japanese scouts, of whom that country is full, have so far sent in no reports of a great massing of troops. If they had done so, there would be no reason to keep the fact from the public; and the absence of news, with so many people looking for it, is significant, perhaps, of what has frequently been hinted at, namely, that Russia's claim to having a large army in southern Manchuria is a bluff and one which cannot yet be made good owing to the blockade of the railroad from the North.

SHIPS AGAINST FORTS.

If Port Arthur is captured by naval attack it will be the first time in recent history that a well-manned fortress has struck its colors to ships. As a rule ships are no match for forts. The latter are stronger in their powers of resistance, their gun-platforms are stable, and they are placed where the configuration of the ground permits, so as to deliver a plunging fire. If injured they may be repaired on the spot, and they may be reinforced indefinitely.

In the Chilean civil war, Admiral Montt's ships could make no impression on the forts of Valparaiso, so that officer convoyed an army to a place near by, which army landed and successfully attacked the Balmaceda stronghold by land and rear. At Rio de Janeiro, Admiral Mello had the same trouble and was forced to keep the Aquidabai and her sister vessels at a distance from the land guns. In Admiral Ito's operations against Port Arthur, Taaffe-wan (Dally), and Wei-hai-wei, nine years ago, he was obliged to leave the reduction of the forts to the Army. When Prince George's Greek fleet bombarded Salonica, it did no harm. Admiral Sampson tried the effect of naval guns on the Spanish defences at Santiago, Matanzas and other points without materially contributing to their downfall. Had there been strong forts at Manila bay, the history of Dewey's battle might have been differently written. As it was, Dewey did not actually take Manila until Gen. Merritt's troops arrived.

In the present contest, assuming that the Russians are average fighting men, well-equipped, the most Admiral Togo can hope to do in effecting the capture of Port Arthur is to co-operate with the Army, putting the fortress in the center of a ring of fire. The ships can at least engage half the gunners while the Army engages the other half, and they will, incidentally, do a lot of damage. But the heavy work must fall, as usual, to the troops.

Why the troops are not there by this time is perhaps a question of weather. The physical environment of the Arctic attests operations on the Liao-tung peninsula just now; but as the climatic interference with Russians trying to get there by rail is even greater than that of Japanese troops trying to reach the place by sea, the latter force can afford to wait.

It is surprising to see, on the editorial page of an afternoon paper, a discussion based on the theory that the Jibuti squadron is going East when the dispatched point just the other way. Day before yesterday the cablegrams had the squadron entering the Suez Canal in the wake of the Aurora homeward bound. Yesterday the Aurora was reported as entering the Mediterranean, en route for the semi-Greek port of Crete, where she will be able to get coal. The truth seems to be that the Russians have conceded the mastery of the Far Eastern seas to Japan and are gathering their naval forces at home in expectation of ultimate trouble with Great Britain.

FINANCES OF THE TERRITORY.

The Governor is right when he says that the need of cutting down expenses of Territorial government is paramount. Property-owners do not want to pay the old rate of taxes; indeed they are unable to do so, and unless the proposition is to let everything go to smash and the Devil take the hindmost, economy of the most drastic kind must be applied to public expenses.

There is room as well as occasion for it. The Governor admits he states in so many words that there are now "numerous unnecessary items of expense"—\$150,000 for the harbor, \$45,000 for remodeling the Judiciary building, \$30,000 for the exhibit at St. Louis and other items aggregating \$300,000, with the possibility of subcontracting \$260,000 from the budget of the Board of Public Works. This makes a total of \$860,000; but, as the Governor shows, over \$1,600,000 must be cut out of the scheme of expenditure to make strap and buckle meet. The showing almost makes one regret that Congress, in its wisdom, did not see fit to set up a District of Columbia government here and spare us the administrative machinery of a rich and populous State.

Cutting down salaries by twenty per cent is proposed, but this would not meet the whole need. The amount to be saved by a horizontal reduction of salaries all over the Territory is but \$425,000. Added to \$360,000 this leaves a deficit of \$285,000 still to be provided for. How can it be met? One hesitates, even in the face of a growing sentiment the other way, to recommend the transfer of our leper colony expenses to the Federal Government, assuming the latter would shoulder them. But by all means, as soon as the Legislature meets, the militia should be abolished, root and branch. As an unnecessary expense that organization is heavily underscored in the taxpaying mind; it is almost as much under the ban as County government. Then there is the band and the pension of the ex-Queen to consider.

It seems a pity, on the surface, at least, that the question of the government control of public utilities was not seriously taken up when the Territory was organized. A large part of New Zealand's revenues comes from such sources; and various nations maintain monopolies, as in salt, which do them great financial service. Hawaii can not, of course, go the lengths in such expedients that are attained by independent States or by home-ruled dependencies of the powers; but presumably if could, when the Territory was organized, have taken over to itself certain monopolies which are now enjoyed by private corporations, and got good profits from them.

The condition of Hawaii is this: A people, suddenly bereft of prosperity are left to support a government organized when the country was rich and willing to be prodigal; organized on a scale suitable for a great State of the Union or for an independent power. Taxes, necessarily high and once easily borne, are now so oppressive that they cannot be met without dire personal sacrifices; and it is proposed by a non-taxpaying majority to increase them by adding governments within governments for the sake of the spoils of office. Even without increase the Territorial government is too expensive to be carried; it rests like a gigantic incubus on a country which could be wisely governed by a single Board of Supervisors, or by a Commission of five men. Hawaii's capital and its undertakings are not so great as those of some ordinary private corporations which are thriftily run by a president and a small board of directors; yet the Territory supports machinery which would carry on any one of fifteen American States. Relief of some kind must be had or ruin will stare us in the face. The alternative is either higher taxes or a simpler organism of Government, something as simple as would come of annexation to California, for instance; and the source of permanent relief seems to us to be Congress rather than the Legislature.

THE LOCAL GARRISON.

The decision of the President not to send troops to Panama, leaves footloose the infantry regiment which was to have been drawn upon for a local garrison.

When the news came that this regiment was going to Panama, the artillery officers at Camp McKinley abandoned the idea of an early transfer to San Diego; but now that isthmus plans have been changed, they are prepared to receive moving orders soon.

The regiment in question—the Third, if memory serves—has nothing in particular to do and might be sent to Honolulu if the right pressure was brought to bear at Washington. Honolulu ought to have a regimental post.

It is a strategic point and a rich prize; and its geographical position is such that even a larger body of troops than a regiment might be reasonably stationed here to be drawn upon by the Pacific Coast or the Philippines in case of need. Indeed the whole scheme of defence and the logic of it, as laid down by Gen. MacArthur to Col. Jones, calls for a strong permanent garrison of infantry and artillery both. A regiment of infantry is little enough.

However in time of peace, these are chiefly matters of pull with the War Department and if Honolulu is to be suitably served, it should get its levers over the Department without delay.

The Advertiser does not believe that there is a State or Territory in the Union, Hawaii solely excepted, which has macadamized country road systems. California would not think of such a thing. New York and New England country roads are kept in repair by the residents of small tax districts along the way and are as good as the people most concerned care to make them. Such roads are usually of earth with cobblestones sunk in the soft spots, and the traffic of the richest agricultural districts in the world go over them. Muddy or snowy in winter and spring and dusty in summer, they yet answer the purpose. Here in Hawaii, however, where we have little money to waste, macadam is the rage far beyond the limits of towns.

THE CRISIS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

It is difficult to see the logic of an extra session of the Legislature. The trouble is not that appropriations are lacking but that money is lacking; and as no more borrowing can be authorized, the Legislature could only add to the taxation, which is precisely what the people want to avoid. The latter simply cannot pay more taxes than they did last year and a demand for a lower assessment made itself felt in the County elections and has been growing since.

True, the Legislature might, if it willed, not to the quick such salaries as are not fixed by the organic law; but we all know that this outfit is governed in such matters by race considerations and while willing enough to cut the pay of white officials it never fails to raise that of native incumbents correspondingly. Nor does any general and drastic scheme of expense reduction appeal to it. The Kumalaes and Kupheas, et al, do not care how heavily the interloping haole may be taxed. The more the merrier. Perhaps if he is taxed enough he will leave the country to "its people." Moreover this is a Legislature of grafters, the personal exceptions being in a minority; and to put such a body on a "honor" not to plunder the treasury and make things worse would be like pledging swine not to go near the feed trough but to confine themselves to a restricted diet of fruit and nuts. The only kind of an extra session the Legislature should get is one with the Grand Jury.

To reach the root of our financial trouble the aid of Congress in reducing our system of government to some simple form like that of Alaska seems to be imperative. It is either that procedure or a rate of taxation which will choke what little prosperity we have left, stop all sales and development of real estate and drive people away.

JAPAN'S WAR FINANCES.

The regular standing army of Japan costs but \$3,500,000 per year, according to statistics lately published. Pay is merely nominal, that of a colonel being less than the average earnings of a dry-goods clerk in Honolulu and that of a Field Marshal being considerably less than the salary of a Territorial head of department in Hawaii. A first lieutenant of infantry gets less than \$150 per year. Japan is poor, living there is cheap and the people are eager to sacrifice something to patriotism hence the national inability to support a costly army is counterbalanced by the willingness of the adult male inhabitants to serve with the color-chefly for their board and clothes the board being rice, tea and dried fish. Indeed if worst came to the worst the army would submit to having its wage-scale cut out altogether. Bonfires are unknown; in simplicity and thrift the military organization of Japan is almost like that of the Moors who invaded Spain.

And yet money for military purposes is by no means lacking. The war loan of 100,000,000 yen was subscribed to four times over. The available sum, equal in denomination to \$20,000,000 in gold, represents in its home-purchasing value, nearly half a billion dollars in our own country. This is more money than Napoleon's war chest showed at the zenith of his career, and it is enough to enable Japan to inflict staggering blows upon the monetary credit as well as the military prestige of Russia.

We can safely say that Japan will not give up the fight for lack of means. Not only her last public yen but her last private yen and her extremity of credit are pledged to carry on the conflict so successfully begun.

The people living below Punchbowl who comprise a majority of the heavy taxpayers, are aroused over the fort proposition and are sending an adverse petition about. No more unpopular suggestion has ever been made here by the military authorities than that to put the sea defences of the city behind it. Fortunately the objection to the idea is not confined to property-owners who comprise a majority of the heavy taxpayers, are aroused over the fort proposition and are sending an adverse petition about. No more unpopular suggestion has ever been made here by the military authorities than that to put the sea defences of the city behind it.

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According to statistics given in Chinese papers, the opening of the war found nineteen torpedo-boat destroyers and ten torpedo-boats in Port Arthur. Presumably they are there yet, less the number smashed by the Japanese. That the destroyers have done nothing to repel the attacks of the Japanese torpedo-boats, which have caused most of the mischief, indicates that the Russian, as a sea-fighter, has not improved with years.

Baltimore is opposed to sky-scrappers since the fire, where they acted the part of draught chimneys. The city proposes to limit the height of buildings to four or five stories. The trouble with such a proposition is that the highest priced city land cannot be made to pay interest with a small building on it. Owners have to go high in the air to insure returns on property which sells for \$10,000 to \$50,000 a front foot.

There has been a sympathetic stamp in Carnegie Library gifts since the U. S. Steel Corporation began to sag.

The Treasury department has decided that a frog is a fowl and that frogs' legs must pay duty as dressed poultry.

George Davis' latest freak ought to be called An Appeal to the Circuit Court to Commit Contempt of the Supreme Court.

What has the militia done since the organization of the Territory that was worth, directly or indirectly, \$5 to the taxpayers?

The Plantation reports are making a better feeling and a more cheerful air pervades the Bourse.

A year from today a new President will be inaugurated.

A BABY IN ARMS.

The theory of our foolish and complex system of island government is that we can't be "Americans" without it. But Americans when they were starting life without much money, had no such topheavy scheme of political administration. They relied mainly on the town meeting. After the revolution, up to the advent of the Constitution, things ran along on a town meeting basis. When the Union was organized, States adopted the principle that the government which governs best governs least, and they did not show up with large expenses or personnel. Where counties were laid out the people made one do for an area which now includes twenty and let town meetings attend to the rest under a definite limit of town outlet, regulated by the assessors.

True, the Legislature might, if it willed, not to the quick such salaries as are not fixed by the organic law; but we all know that this outfit is governed in such matters by race considerations and while willing enough to cut the pay of white officials it never fails to raise that of native incumbents correspondingly. Nor does any general and drastic scheme of expense reduction appeal to it. The Kumalaes and Kupheas, et al, do not care how heavily the interloping haole may be taxed. The more the merrier. Perhaps if he is taxed enough he will leave the country to "its people."

Moreover this is a Legislature of grafters,

LOCAL NOTICES.

The school exhibit prepared for Sia Louis is to be turned over to the Hawaiian Promotion Committee.

Judge Dickey departed yesterday for a vacation on Maui. Judge Dickey will handle the police court business in his absence.

James L. Holt yesterday took the oath of office as assessor of the first taxation division, Territory of Hawaii, before Chief Justice Frear. The National Guard has been requested by the War Department to take the initiative in the organization of rifle associations in Hawaii. Clubs will be formed in the Islands to join the National Rifle Association.

General MacArthur has notified Col.

Jones that there will be inspection of the National Guard here about March 13th by a regular army officer.

The Hilo company will be inspected March 17th and the Waikiki guard on March 20th.

Two more Ten Dollar Club men arrested by Deputy Marshal Winter yesterday bring the number of arrests under the omnibus indictment up to 48, of whom 21 have been convicted.

The last two indicted and three out on bonds will plead guilty. There are eight others under bonds yet to plead.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, yesterday saw to the staking out of the School street extension at the Iao-nui Asylum grounds. The road is diverted so as to run along the margin of the compound instead of going through the middle, and the plan is satisfactory to the Board of Health.

The Puna Sugar Co. has filed an amendment to its charter in the Treasurer's office. It merely changes the clauses relating to officers required by the corporation. These are to be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and auditor, the first four with one elected member to constitute the board of directors.

The assurance of the Russians in the matter of Tibet is quite refreshing. Russia strongly objects, while entering Manchuria, to have England enter Tibet; although to get to the latter country herself Russia would have to cross four hundred miles of alien territory, while England and is but 150 miles from Lhasa. Tibet is within the sphere of English political influence and far from the sphere of Russia's. The protests made at St. Petersburg against the Younghusband expedition pretty nearly indicate that Russia's plan of empire takes in the greater part of Asia.

The situation of the Russian gunboat Sivonoff at Newchwang is peculiar. She is in a mud dock alongside the British gunboat Escapie and the American gunboat Helene, unable to extricate herself until spring comes. Her commander, fearing that the Japanese may land at Newchwang, has wired Port Arthur for permission in that event to blow up the ship. But to the other fellows in adjacent mud docks that would be like blowing up the house next door. Such an explosion might seriously harm the Escapie and Helene. Inevitably the British and American captains will have something to say about the matter and the chances are good that the Sivonoff will stay as she is.

A glimpse of Democratic harmony is given in Mr. Bryan's offer of \$100 for a platform upon which ten leading Democratic newspapers would agree. As yet no one has called for the merger. Agreement among Democrats upon any proposition this year, except the general one that the Republicans ought to go, is as unlikely as it is that Bryan, Cleveland and Hill will come together and play croquet.

Answer to Correspondent. Yes, the Bulletin strategist can tell you about hollow squares. He makes them with his head.

The hardest thing the authorities find to do, in devising economy, is to cut off a time-honored expenditure. The Hawaiians are as wedded to precedent as the English and have lived in luxury so long that they don't know how to economize.

Up to date no petition from Davis' former clients has been filed in favor of his readmission to the bar.

If Japan wins in this war she will probably demand Saghalien back, a geographical part of her island empire which Russia long ago got from her under false pretences. Saghalien is not precisely a winter resort, but it is a northward extension of the Japan group and is valuable for its minerals, its fisheries and its command of the Gulf of Tartary.

That the stoneboats did not do their perfect work at Port Arthur is shown by the fact that the Russian ships afterwards came out to fight. However, there are more stoneboats. It would be like the Japanese on some snowy night to make a rush for the entrance of the port with half a dozen Merrimacs and thrust them as far as possible into the narrow channel.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Barometer corrected to 32° F and sea level, and for standard gravity of 1.024. This correction is for Honolulu.

Halley as Interpreter.

Rev. Mr. Halley will act as Japanese interpreter at the Immigration office during the absence of Dr. Katsurama.

The latter is returning to Japan on a few months. Mr. Halley came here recently from California as an Interpreter in the postal service.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Now it is optimally free from it.

ANOTHER OLD LAND DEAL

Tract on This Island Exchanged for Street.

Another one of the left over land exchanges from the former administration is still occupying the attention of Governor Carter. This is an exchange of Oahu acre with Jas. B. Castle for land secured by Superintendent of Public Works H. E. Cooper for street widening purposes.

Governor Carter yesterday sent to the Board of Agriculture a request that Forester Hosmer be allowed to make an inspection of the lands involved in the exchange, and also that the board itself consider the proposition with reference to the forestry question.

The land involved is at Kalapana in the Koolauka district, and consists of 125 acres. In a report made to Superintendent Cooper by Commissioner Ford it was stated that the tract is on the mountain side, covered with forest, and with but little agricultural land. Further that the good land consists of small pieces, less than half an acre in extent. It is also stated that the property is of little value for irrigation purposes, because of the great expense, and the fact that the lower lands could be supplied more cheaply from wells. The valuation put upon the land was \$3,000.

According to the papers submitted, which include letters from former Superintendant Cooper and Governor Dole the government had already agreed to the proposed exchange. Mr. Castle had given to the Territory a strip of land on the mauka side of the Walkiki road for street widening purposes and was to receive 10% for it. The Superintendent agreed to ask the legislature for that sum, if in the meantime a satisfactory exchange of land had not been made.

Apparently the first offer of exchange had been 150 acres of land at Kalapana which had been unsatisfactory, or about which there had been a misunderstanding. This was simply for the Walkiki land, and the papers show that Mr. Castle was under the impression that he was to have received the entire tract. A new offer was then made to secure all the land through the Castle property required for the extension of Ford street, and this exchange was agreed to. The exchange was approved in Executive Council, the valuation of the Castle land having been placed at \$5,000 while that of the land given him was valued at \$3,000. Both Mr. Cooper and Judge Dole have written letters regarding the transaction, which were submitted to Governor Carter.

The matter was called up at the meeting yesterday with a request from Super. Holloway, that Forester Hosmer be allowed to make an immediate examination of these lands.

Mr. Ashford said that he had had an interview with the Governor a few days ago regarding the property in question. Governor Carter had stated that he did not feel obliged to carry out the wishes of the last administration, in regard to these matters, and had so informed Mr. Castle. If the Board of Forestry objected to the proposed exchange, the Governor would not complete the deal. He considered that though this was unfinished business he was in a position to withdraw it if objection was made. The matter was one that required immediate action, and the forestry committee was instructed to take it up at once with Forester Hosmer.

Inspectors Turned Back.

Kaliihi valley residents are complaining about the condition of the roads. In some places holes have been encountered by vehicles from two to three feet deep, and the Chinese gardeners have a difficult job in bringing their produce to market. The breaking down of wagons takes place almost every day.

The macadamized roads from King street through the Kaiulani tract withstood the storm, and the Kaiulani residents see no reason why their own roads, especially the main one leading to the end of the valley, should not be given a better surface. The hope has been expressed by some of the residents that the road as far as the schoolhouse will be put in repair, as the children have a hard time getting to school.

A delegation of Chinese taxpayers of the valley waited upon the principal of the Kaiulani school yesterday and asked her to obtain permission from the Superintendent of Public Works that they be allowed to take rock from the crusher to fill up the holes, they performing the work of hauling and filling without compensation.

It is said that the man who has charge of this section of the roads started up the valley to look it over, but turned back on finding the going so bad.

MOLOKAI STATION IS NOW OPEN

The wireless line to Molokai was opened yesterday. The Kaiulani point station on Molokai has been removed to Kailua and messages can now be sent anywhere on the island where there are telephone exchanges.

The government telephone line, the last nearly completed to the settlement, and the service paid, enters the island at Kailua. It was found necessary to lease that the telephone system would not be completed for the time approximated by the legislature and the natives have been helping without charge, cutting poles and assisting in erecting the poles. They also agreed to keep the line in repair.

JAPAN OF TODAY

Curious Facts About the Mikado's Country—Bicycles, Telephones and Railways—Newspapers Numerous—Progr.^s in Literature—Six Ways to KHI a Man Bare-Handed.

Japan and the Japanese are the country and people upon whom the world's eyes are today fixed, and it may, therefore, be interesting to select from several brand-new books on Japan some of the more striking facts about the "Land of the Rising Sun."

The most popular work is Darwin's "Origin of Species," which received twenty-six votes; next come Goethe's "Faust," the "Encyclopedie Britannica," and Hugo's "Les Misérables" in the order named. Among English men of letters, Byron and Tennyson are the most popular. The names of Stevenson, Hardy, Meredith, Mark Twain, and other recent writers are rarely met with, while that of Kipling occurs not even once. Among Continental writers, Tolstoi, Schopenhauer, Heine, and Zola are frequently mentioned, and Nietzsche's "Zarathustra" is characterized more than once as the greatest work in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Another significant statement about books:

In medicine German books have practically driven from the field works in other languages. In politics and diplomacy, however, French works are preferred. Walker's "Political Economy," Jevon's "Money," and Bastiat's "Science of Finance" have a large sale. In law, German works are beginning to predominate. Taine's "English Literature" heads the list in works of reference in several higher institutions of learning. Works on antiquities and ethnology, abdication and oratory, theology and religion, are said to be practically devoid of demand; but philosophical works find good sale, with Herbert Spencer in the van.

The position of the wife in Japan has improved materially within recent years, but in many parts of the empire it still remains unenviable. We quote:

"A Japanese woman was subject to the three offenses: as a maiden, to her father; as a wife, to her husband and his parents; as a widow, to her oldest son, whether real or only adopted. A daughter might even be called upon for the sake of her parents to sacrifice her honor and enter a brothel; and she was still considered a victim, because personal chastity was a lower virtue than filial piety."

A Japanese like a Grecian wife was to her husband a faithful slave, something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse; she was both a drudge and plaything, to be cast aside as capriciously as a child throws away a toy. She must tamely submit to having concubines brought perhaps right into the house at the will of her lord; or she herself might under slight and trifling pretexts be divorced and sent back to her parents. The following seven reasons for divorce were laid down by a celebrated Japanese moralist: disobedience to father-in-law or mother-in-law; barrenness; lewdness; jealousy; leprosy or any-like foul disease; garrulosity and prattling-stealing.

Another interesting work on "things Japanese" is H. Irving Hancock's "Japanese Physical Training" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), subtitled "The System of Exercise, Diet, and General Mode of Living, that has made the Mikado's People the Healthiest, Strongest, and Happiest Men and Women in the World," from which it may be inferred that Mr. Hancock is an enthusiast as indeed he is. In fact, he is willing to stake his reputation on the statement that a Japanese, weighing one hundred and twenty pounds, trained in Judo, excels in strength an American athlete of one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Judo, according to Mr. Hancock, is not only a unique system of attack and defense, but is also a regime whereby perfect health may be attained. Of the origin of Judo, the author has this to say:

"It was discovered that by pressing thumb or fingers against certain muscles or nerves momentary paralysis could be produced. It was also discovered that by employing the hardened edge of the hand to strike a piece of bamboo at a certain angle of impact one could break the stick. If one could paralyze one's own nerves and muscles, why not another's? If a man could break a stick by a sharp blow with the edge of his hand, why could he not train himself in the same way to break the arm of a dangerous antagonist? And that was the beginning of the creation of the science of Judo."

Under the head of "Manners and Customs," Mr. Clement tells of some Japanese superstitions which exist side by side with things most modern. For example:

On the seventh day of the first month if a male swallows seven and a female fourteen red beans, they will be free from sickness all their lives; if one bathes at the hour of the dog on the tenth day, his teeth will become hard. A child begotten in the father's forty-third year is supposed to be possessed of the devil. When such a child is about one month old it is therefore exposed for about three hours in some sacred place. Some member of the family then goes to get it, and bringing it to the parents, says: "This is a child whom I have found and whom you had better take and bring up." Thus having fooled the devil, the parents receive their own child back.

Here is a paragraph regarding arsenals, etc., from Mr. Clement's book:

The guns for the artillery service used to be purchased abroad, but are now chiefly manufactured in Osaka. There is an excellent arsenal in the Kohshikawa District of Tokio...where the once famous Murata rifle was formerly manufactured, but that has been superseded by the "thirtieth year" (of Meiji) rifle; and both of these are Japanese inventions. The arsenal is also turning out ammunition at the ordinary rate of a million rounds a day.

The development of the newspaper is one of the interesting features of Japanese life. Thirty years ago there were none. Today there are more than a thousand newspapers and magazines publishing in woodcuts, even caricatures. The newspapers are almost all "circular" journals, but go to press early in the evening. The largest newspaper in the Taiyu, or the monthly edition of the Kaiulani and Kaiulani districts of Japan, is the Kaiulani.

There are numerous good illustrations, and the volume is otherwise extremely attractive, breathing an irrepressible vivacity.

Similar in tone, but perhaps more authoritative, is C. L. Brownell's "The Heart of Japan" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), being "glimpses of life and nature of the old-world American boxer were to don gloves and enter into combat with a Japanese boxer last of the samurai school, inches shorter and of much less weight, and if he were in fact according to the old tactics, there could be but one result; if each were equally skilled in his art kind of work the "underhanded" Japanese would be the victor."

It is difficult to describe the Japanese system briefly, but here is a paragraph of a single one of the many books:

"Take a point about manners between the elbow and the shoulder of some one else's arm. Employ the grip in such a

THE SIBERIA WILL TAKE MANY PEOPLE

The steamer Siberia is expected at daybreak today by the agents and will probably not get away before noon tomorrow. The Siberia has a cargo of 2100 tons of freight, being the accumulated cargoes of several of the Maru boats which were withdrawn for war service by the Japanese government.

The Siberia will fill her cabin here,

seventy passengers having already booked for the trip, although there are

still a few vacant berths left.

A number of prominent people will leave for the mainland on the big liner.

Among those booked are Mrs. Admiral Cooper,

W. W. Bierce and wife, who return to Chicago, A. B. Wood who is going on a year's tour in Europe, S. T. Alexander who returns to the coast; J. F. Morgan and wife, B. G. Holt, Jos. Marsden and many other well known people.

The following are the passengers booked: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bierce

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Landers, Mrs. Admiral Cooper, B. Bonny, B. von Damm,

Rudolph Mueller, Emil Tschumi, F. T. Alexander, Miss Adeline M. Alexander,

Miss Elvina Wimples, J. F. Morgan, wife and child, Joe Marsden, Mrs. Kincaid, son and maid, Mrs. A. T. Griffith, Rev.

and Mrs. F. L. Nash, Mrs. Ellis, F. J. Amweg, A. B. Wood, wife and child, Mrs. Syne, Master Holt, Mrs. Preiss, Mrs. E. G. Macfarlane, Miss D. B. Cooper, Master L. B. Cooper, Miss M. E. Cardigan, Mary Monsem, Mrs. Neumann, B. G. Holt, F. Baldwin, D. E. Lewellyn and wife, H. Tugby, wife and child, Mrs. E. McLean, Mrs. C. McNeill, Mrs. T. B. McCauley, F. H. Moore, J. Livingston and wife, E. Wilder, A. R. Henage, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harford, Miss D. F. Parte, Mrs. and Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, A. M. Barber, T. C. Treadwell and wife, C. S. Park, Thos. J. Diven, Mrs. Kittie O'Neal, G. McKenzie, Mrs. Grace Waterhouse, Miss Fugh.

Sailors Go at Liberty.

E. Schleissing, O. Spielmann, W.

Wurm and F. Lobach, the German sailors arrested for desertion from the British bark Clan Buchanan, were released by Judge Gear yesterday afternoon.

They are said to have taken to the hills immediately, so as to avoid a probable warrant of arrest out of the Federal court.

The hearing had been going on at chambers after court term hours, for several days. Judge Gear found a decision in a case he deemed analogous, which convinced him that he did not have jurisdiction but that the matter was one for the United States District Court.

Other than in point of jurisdiction

the case is not on a different footing from that of arrests of deserting sailors from foreign vessels here before annexation. It is a matter of obligation between the United States and Great Britain under their treaty of friendship just as it was such formerly between Hawaii and nations with which it had similar treaties. Under Hawaiian independence masters of foreign vessels would simply notify the police authorities of deserters, when the names of such would be posted in the police station. For each deserter from a merchant vessel hauled in the officer arresting him received a reward of \$10, which came out of the luckless deserter's wages.

These four deserters from the Clan Buchanan must have conceived either a strong aversion to that vessel or a great liking for the Hawaiian climate, as by their desertion they forfeit nearly a year's wages of the three years' voyage for which they shipped.

The men had been arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Gear at the request of British Consul Hoare. From the first the Judge felt doubtful as to his jurisdiction.

It was discovered that by pressing thumb or fingers against certain muscles or nerves momentary paralysis could be produced. It was also discovered that by employing the hardened edge of the hand to strike a piece of bamboo at a certain angle of impact one could break the stick. If one could paralyze one's own nerves and muscles, why not another's? If a man could break a stick by a sharp blow with the edge of his hand, why could he not train himself in the same way to break the arm of a dangerous antagonist? And that was the beginning of the creation of the science of Judo.

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The first account of Elias S. V. Neuhausen, executors under the will of Paul Neumann, has been filed. Receipts amount to \$10,891.50 and payments to \$16,881.65, leaving a balance of \$586.85.

J. L. Kaukukau filed a motion to reinstate on the calendar defendant's appeal in the suit of Manufacturers Shoe Co. vs. John F. Colburn.

It is stipulated between Henry E. Highton and Castle & Withington, counsel for the respective parties that the suit of Mary A. Rhodes against Rapid Transit Co. be restored to its former place on the calendar.

Judge De Bolt has granted twenty days' further time to plaintiff in Kwong Mow vs. Kilona and Kamaha to file his bill of exceptions.

Jury has been waived in Hawaiian Hardware Co. vs. H. R. Macfarlane.

Defendants in the partition suit of Leo Chu and C. H. Al have until March 7, in which to answer the supplemental bill of complaint.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson has signed an order

paying a fee of five hundred dollars

to Henry E. Highton and W. S. Fleming.

In equal proportions, for services

rendered in the matter of the guardian-

ship of Susan Brash, whose estate is

represented in the petition for fee to be of the value of \$12,000.

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bill of complaint.

It will be observed that the breaking

out of the war in February, left the

isolation of Port Arthur unrelieved—an isolation which is believed to have

been made the more complete by the

destruction of over seventy miles of the

connecting railway.

It will be interesting for New Yorkers and New Englanders to learn from the "Advertiser" of this city that their country embodies "the richest agricultural district in the world." As a matter of fact, that particular section of the United States, from which the editor of the morning paper hails, is notoriously the poorest agricultural spot on God's footstool, the desert of Sahara probably alone excepted.—Independent.

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The very best Lime and in the best containers.

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Low Prices.

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HONOLULU.

Commission Merchant

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The Wai'anae Agricultural Co., Ltd.

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Waimana Sugar Mill Company.

Hawaiian Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company.

Hartford, Conn.

The Allianc Assurance Company, of London.

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OF BOSTON.

Aina Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

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In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line
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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

GAMBLERS FINED
IN POLICE COURT

Wm. C. Vida and Louis Schmidt were fined \$50 and costs each in the police court yesterday, having pleaded guilty to a charge of assisting in the carrying on of a gambling game.

The two men were charged with assisting in the conduct of a regular gambling business over Kubey's place on Fort street. This much they admitted in testimony given at the Finn trial.

The game was conducted nearly all night for two or three months past.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LEAF HOPPER PEST HAS ALMOST GONE FROM KIHEI

Pretty Good Prospects for the Coming Year.
What Interfered With Anticipated Success During the Year Just Passed.

At the annual meeting of the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd., held yesterday morning at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, the following officers were announced for the ensuing year:

H. P. Baldwin, President; David Kawananakoa, Vice-President; L. A. Thurston, Secretary; Geo. M. Ralph, Treasurer; J. H. Soper, Auditor.

Board of Directors—H. P. Baldwin, L. A. Thurston, David Kawananakoa, Geo. M. Ralph, J. H. Soper.

Manager, James Scott.

Agents, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu and San Francisco.

Manager Scott's annual report was read as follows:

To the President, Directors and Stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit the Annual Report of your Plantation for the year ending December 31st, 1903.

A continuation of the exceptionally cold weather during the months of November and December, 1902, was experienced during the first quarter of 1903, which, together with the Leaf-Hopper Pest, did much damage to our growing cane, causing the great reduction that took place in our estimated output of Sugar from the 1902 crop. To these causes for shortage on output must also be added, the difference in surveys of acreage planted and ratooned for this crop, which in one field of 349 acres, as per original survey and upon which surveys our estimates were based, showed an actual reduction of 32 acres. This, as in other fields, re-surveyed since harvested, makes a reduction of approximately ten per cent on the acreage stated. In last year's report under heading "Crop of 1902"

Since the month of May, the weather on the whole has been favorable to growing crops and our present stand of plant cane for the 1903 crop has a very promising appearance, though the good weather was rather late in coming to be of much benefit to the crop of 1902.

The Leaf-Hopper Pest has almost entirely disappeared from the Plantation. I herewith append the maximum and minimum temperatures for the twelve months of the year.

Our rainfall for the year was 9.73 inches.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES 1903.

Month Maximum Minimum.

January 80 64

February 79 62

March 79 63

April 84 67

May 89 69

June 83 70

July 80 72

August 80 72

September 89 71

October 87 70

November 83 68

December 82 68

CROP 1903.

The harvesting of this crop was a continuation of the 1902 crop, for which we cut approximately 1050 acres, including the 90 acres (estimated) cane carried over from the 1902 crop, and milled with the 1903 crop, and from which we got 4545 tons of sugar. The cane of this crop took less than 7 1/4 tons to make one ton of sugar. During the months of February and March no harvesting was done.

CROP 1904.

For we have 428 acres plant cane, which with 615 acres of ratoon cane, makes a total of 1043 acres to be milled for 1904 crop, not 1063 acres as stated in last year's report.

From this acreage we had anticipated a 6000-ton crop, but owing to the large amount of our cane tasseling this season before it was fully matured, and our doubts as to the correct acreage of some of our ratoon fields at Camp No. 3, which have not yet been resurveyed, we are inclined to favor estimating this crop low, and we put same down at 5,500 tons.

Of the original acreage planted and ratooned for this crop we cut a few acres of our poorest plant cane and left out of cultivation a few acres of ratoon cane, which was on sandy soil, and from which we calculated the return of cane would not justify the amount of water required to bring to maturity.

CROP 1905.

Wishing to avoid as much as practicable cutting into our growing crop for seed, a start was made planting this crop early in May, with tops from cane cut for milling, and by the latter end of July, when the harvesting of 1903 crop was completed, an area of 270 acres had been planted. At this time all available pumps were running night and day, upon which we were totally dependent for all irrigation water. At the same time the work of developing the tunnels at Station No. 3 for more water was being pushed.

These conditions were prominently laid before your President, who recommended no further planting until such time as we could be assured of a better supply of water from either the work of development, or a better ditch supply, which condition was reached about the middle of October, when the development of water at Station No. 3 justified our planting 44 acres more, and which we completed in November, with tops we were fortunately able to get from the fields of tasseled cane on the H. C. & S. Co. property, then being cut back. Though this field was rather late being planted we can with reason expect a good return from it, as

the ventilation scheme added to the equipment of this station the early part of last year, has worked admirably, while the temperature between the steam parts of each chamber is still high, the good circulation of fresh air, puts both chambers in a favorable condition for men to work in, in fact so much of an improvement over previous existing conditions, as not to be compared.

Both chambers are well lighted by abundance of electric lights.

One of the principal money saving improvements effected at this station during the year, was the introduction of ditch water by flume to storage tanks, at a low cost, for use as boiler feed water, the necessary amount of water for this purpose being granted your plantation by the H. C. & S. Co.

(Continued on page 1.)

boiler cleaning and washed clean by having ditch water instead of pump water, has already more than paid for the installation, and the cost of ditch water which is a more valuable in comparison to the longer life given our boilers by using fresh water. We also receive sufficient water for our steam plows, locomotive and labor, and are now considering the advisability of having ditch water transported for use at boilers of Station No. 1. The better engineering attention given the machinery at this station throughout the past year, and the improvements now being completed for the coming season, are assuring that this station will hereafter be worked on satisfactory and more economical lines.

I may add that the work caused by the fire was completed the latter part of March, and cost considerably less than the amount estimated in last year's report, also that the fire worked very much more satisfactorily and profitably at all our pumping stations, than at date of last report.

DITCHES.

We have been fortunate this year in getting a good supply from both the H. C. & S. Co. and Pala and Haiku ditches and are now deriving the benefit from the new ditch completed in January, connecting Pala with our upper lands and as this water, according to the terms of contract between the Maui Agricultural Co. and this plantation from January 1st, 1904, will cost us only 16 per million gallons, we anticipate an appreciable reduction in our cost of water throughout the present year.

LABOR.

At the close of harvesting the 1903 crop in July, we dispensed with quite a number of field laborers, reducing the total number of employees to 360. During the five months following our daily average of labor at work was somewhat under this number.

It was intended to begin harvesting the 1904 crop early in December when the Paunena mills were started, but owing to difficulty in getting sufficient labor for this, a start on cane cutting was not made until the first week in January, and then only with a small gang. At present we are having some difficulty in getting sufficient labor to attend to growing crops and go ahead with harvesting at the same time, however, we trust this shortage in our labor department is about at an end.

EXPENSES.

During the year just closed further reductions in our pay roll and staff were made, and our actual operating expenses were therefore appreciably lower than the estimates made the latter end of 1902.

But for the shortage in crop, and the unlock for expense at Pumping Station No. 1 caused by the fire, our financial showing for the year should have been a creditable one.

With fair prices for sugar during the present year, the sale of our upper lands, the reduction in our working staff, and the lower rates of wages paid our labor, also the fact that no permanent improvements will be made during the present year, a better showing should result.

I may also add, here, that the saving of over 11,000 dollars on the cost of milling our cane during 1903, which concession was granted us by the H. C. & S. Co. directorate last year, was of much assistance to your plantation. I have not yet been advised of a continuation of this concession for the 1904 crop.

SALE OF UPPER LAND.

The 500 acres of land together with Kihei's share of the Koolau water, lately sold to the five new corporations for the sum of \$450,000 reduces the expense of your plantation by the sum of \$21,000 per annum interest on bonds.

While 350 acres of above is excellent land, but beyond the reach of Kihei's pumping power, and your plantation not in condition financially to attempt the bringing in of the Koolau water for these lands, the above sale may be considered a very satisfactory one.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SCOTT,

Manager Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.

January 29th, 1904.

The treasurer's report, summarized, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Stock Accts. as per Ex. A. \$1,788,155.72

Cash on hand 978.08

Bills Receivable 27,924.39

Sundry Personal Accounts. 1,397.96

Balance 738,949.52

\$2,556,468.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock \$2,450,000.00

Due Agents 94,385.98

Sundry Personal Accounts. 6,874.38

December Pay Roll 5,217.50

Unpaid Drafts 189.71

\$2,556,468.66

(Continued on page 1.)

Six Prize Stories

FROM THE LITERARY BRANCH OF

The KILOHANA ART LEAGUE

A neat and interesting souvenir of Hawaii, neatly gotten up and handsomely bound.

The stories are ALL HAWAIIAN, having a distinct Island flavor and apart from its value as a souvenir the book is an interesting one.

FOR SALE BY

The Hawaiian Gazette Co.

PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE 10 CENTS EXTRA.

INJUNCTION

DISOBEYED

Mutual Telephone Co. Guilty of Contempt.

Judge Gear gave judgment against the Mutual Telephone Co. for contempt of court on the motion of S. M. Ballou for an order to show cause. He

considered it would be too severe to

allow the destruction of the company's latest directory, as it was not necessary.

The order of the court was that the Mutual Telephone Co. should, within five days, cause to be inserted in every copy of the directory issued to subscribers a slip of paper containing the name and number of Mr. Ballou as they appeared in the previous

**CHAS. BREWER CO.
NEW YORK LINE**

Ship T. E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate) fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,

Director
12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

**FAILED TO
GET PAY**

**Jurors May "Strike" if
Fees Are Not
Paid.**

One of the Circuit Court jurors intimates that Judge De Bolt may have a "strike" on his hands if his hard-working jurors are not paid their fees for past services. When February 29 came around the jurors discovered that they were not to participate in the general distribution of government funds. As February 29 passed them by without a sight of treasury gold, some of the jurors began to wonder. On inquiry they were told that the clerk had failed to make up the rolls.

Later they were told that Treasurer Kepoikai had stated that he had no funds for the payment of jurors' fees. Then they received the information that they would be paid on March 1.

The question in my mind," said a juror yesterday, "is that if Treasurer Kepoikai says he has no funds for the payment of jurors' fees, where is he to get funds to pay us on March 1? The fees due us aggregate quite a tidy sum, and if the government can't see its way clear to pay this amount, what will it do when the amount is larger? This is the second pay-day we have passed without receiving our hard-earned cash. It seems to me it is up to us to go on a strike."

It is said that some of the jurors went to see Treasurer Kepoikai yesterday afternoon to get some inside history as to the possibility of their being paid soon.

**LEAF HOPPER PEST HAS ALMOST
GONE FROM KIHEI**

(Continued from page 6)

DEBITS	
Jan. 1, 1903	\$ 137,188.53
1899 Expense Account	321,630.71
1900 Expense Account	369,036.04
1901 Expense Account	190,495.87
	\$ 818,320.30
(Continued from page 6)	
Less:	
Cost of clearing new land	
Carried to Stock Acct.	15,000.00
Crop of 1903	235,838.17
Crop of 1904	38,261.50
	\$ 345,796.70
Total cost of 1903 crop	\$ 216,773.15
Bad Debts written off	221.67
CREDITS	
Net receipts from 45451786	
Tons sugar	237,244.90
Store profit	2,133.90
Sundry profits	452.17
Additional returns, 1903 sugar	10,263.69
	\$ 249,540.74

Kahuku's Heavy Rain.

Kahuku plantation has a rain record for February of 38.82 inches, the normal being .90. Luakaha is the only place on this island that has a bigger record, but not in the late storm.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalse, of Canada says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and restorative." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its reward and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convalesces." At chemists.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information cheerfully furnished on application to
S. F. BOOTH,
General Agent
Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.

A delegation of three members of the State of Hawaii—Governor Carter with reference to the same—the Land Surveyor representative—representative to have been made inadvertently by the Legislature

BERREY'S COMMERCIAL REPORT

It's up to Gov. Carter and Auditor Fisher and Treasurer Kepoikai. And it is certain that they will make good without delay. The business community of the Islands wants the Territory's financial puzzle solved right away. Merchants cannot carry the warrants and it must be arranged within a week that the public treasury will secure cash or the banks exchange currency for the evidences of debt—preferably the former. It is not quite the thing just now that purveyors should stand for an additional burden of interest. The present situation may be due to legislative incompetence, to some species or instances of extravagance or to any one or group of causes—but it is rapidly becoming unbearable as it is unreasonable. There is presented just now the mortifying spectacle of an old and wealthy government practically in bankruptcy—a concern with a record, sound methods and flawless credit. If it were not for the imminent danger to local commerce it would be to laugh. The Report voices the sentiment of all business men when it declares that there must be immediate relief, that there is no excuse whatever for prolonging a situation that spells early ruin for numberless earnest and honest people, and think of the shame of Hawaiian territorial warrants being at this writing absolutely non-negotiable. The Gentlemen of the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce have acted splendidly in this emergency. They have been frank, energetic and insistent and are to be unreservedly commended.

More power to these brave and sensible conservators of the public interest. This crisis came on during the absence of Governor Carter from the Capitol and the report readily agrees with the friends and intimates of his Excellency that a few days at most will the territory make good again somehow. The Governor is a man of experience in commercial affairs and must realize fully the embarrassments and perils of the dilemma into which the financial bureau of the administration has drifted.

Mr. Jas. L. Holt, for a long time the chief deputy, has been appointed tax assessor and collector to succeed Mr. Jas. W. Pratt, the new commissioner of public lands. Mr. Holt has had excellent training in the office, having served his apprenticeship under Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Holt accepts the trust at a trying time. There has been as good as a serving of notice upon the tax division of the Territory's revenue department that right here and now the people all along the line propose to stand out to the bitter end against paying taxes one more time on the old boom valuations. The figures must come down, say all. There is going to be vigorous and sustained protest against any longer paying the old ratings on properties that have depreciated a great many points from the boom prices. Owners are organizing and there is one at least very practicable and economical appeal scheme or plan or system afoot. All business men in the group to meet the necessities of hard times have reduced expenses in every direction and now propose making a determined movement to get the item of taxes down to a living and fair basis.

General business during February has been perhaps a trifle better than it was in January. But is rather a matter of the months in the relation to the holidays than any particular change in trading. Sugar advances a trifle. Collections are being made closer where possible and credit men are becoming more and more discriminating.

Nearly every plantation company of the Islands held its annual meeting this month. There is very little in any of the reports submitted that was not already well known to business men throughout the group—that has not already been noted in these reports.

There is still talk of retrenchment yet further even to the hinting of some of the big salaries being shaved a trifle and consolidations that are possible.

On the stock exchange but two securities are influenced by annual reports. Ewa and Waialua are stronger. There was a sale of Waialua at \$38. This was \$3 above the last sale. Ewa is now at \$10.50 bid and \$20 asked. It is very likely to sell at \$20 par this week. Onomea is \$23 bid. The Stock Exchange itself has purchased the seats of A. B. Wood and Frank Hustace, reducing the present membership to thirteen.

And now it is L. L. McCandless—an unusually strong business man—who advocates an Hawaiian refinery and is willing to put up the money. The fact is that several men here can say yes or no to this proposal. Yes or no to the weal or woe of the Islands. What are they going to do about the sugar market?

Booth has at last moved on Desky and the magnificent Pacific Heights project ends—for the present at least, in a foreclosure sale. Desky fought a good fight. It is hardly likely that the Pacific Heights Electric line will close down as it is now on a paying basis.

M. W. McChesney & Sons, in general merchandise on Queen Street for more than twenty years, will wind up their business at once. They lost over \$100,000 in the Kona plantation.

New collection agencies are springing up like candidates on the eve of a convention. Some of the business men are talking of requiring ratings from various of the new bill handlers.

Mr. Tracy has succeeded Mr. Winston as manager of the steam laundry. W. Madlock Campbell has John K. Sumner as a partner in a new lumber business. The Bergstrom Music Co. will leave the Progress Block, having secured one of the stores in the new Odd Fellows Building. The Beretania Street line of the Rapid Transit Co. has been opened to Kecamoku Street in the Makiki district. The Oahu Railway is out and injured several thousands of dollars by the floods. The old ice contract between the Brewery and the Electric Light Co. is at an end, and the Brewery people will likely sell ice on their own account. The war has caused a serious rice famine here. S. De Frees & Co., custombrokers, will dissolve March 1st. A Japanese business closed up last week had assets \$300 and liabilities \$200 round figures, and dollars not yen. The Report is willing to see defense guns placed almost anywhere around Honolulu just so a good start is made in federal government investment here.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report \$8,773.18.

Deeds	\$109,793.63
Mortgages	25,924.18
Chattel Mortgages	8,150.00
Releases	22,000.00
Partial Releases	2,701.00
Bills of Sale	2,324.00

Assignment of Mortgages	4
Assignment of Leases	2
Trust deeds	1
Quit claim deeds	2
Warranty deeds	7
Sheriff's deeds	1
Notice	2
Affidavit of foreclosure	2
Leases	8
Power of Attorney	1
Consentment	1
Agreement	1
Correction and Acknowledgment	2

Mortgages, no rate given, \$1,000; mortgages, at 6 per cent., \$4,500; mortgages at 7 per cent., \$10,455; mortgages at 8 per cent., \$6,500; mortgages at 9 per cent., \$2,327.73; mortgages at 10 per cent., \$956.45; mortgages at 12 per cent., \$8,324.

RATES OF EXCHANGE

Following are the rates of exchange to countries named—Gold Basis: Pacific Coast, 30¢ per \$100; \$50 or less, 15¢; table transfers, 45¢ per \$100. Atlantic Coast and Canada, 40¢ per \$100.

Frankfort, Germany, 24 1/4 per mark.

Auckland and Sydney, 48 1/8.

Hongkong, 46 3/8 per Mexican dollar.

Amoy, Singapore and Shanghai, 48 1/4 per Mexican dollar.

Manila and Iloilo, 50 1/2 per peso.

Yokohama, 49 3/4 per Jap yen.

Hiogo, Kobe, Nagasaki, 49 3/4.

London, sight purchasing, 48 1/8.

London, 60 days, 48 1/8.

London, 30 days, 48 1/8.

Sales on the San Francisco Stock Exchange as per A. W. Blow & Co.'s Stock Report from Feb. 1 to Feb. 15, 1904:

Hawn. Com. & Sug. Co. 25 at \$44; 25 at \$44.50; 100 at \$44.75.

Makaweli, 55 at \$19; 25 at \$19.50; 50 at \$20.

Hawn. Com. & Sug. Co., 5 per cent., 3,000 at \$98.

Oceanic S. S. Co., 30 at \$4.37 1/2; 50 at \$4.75; 100 at \$5.

Hutchinson Sug. Plantation Co., 35 at \$7; 15 at \$8; 95 at \$8.12 1/2; 15 at \$8.25.

Onomea, Ex. Dividend Feb. 5, 1904, 20¢.

Pauhau, too at \$10; 135 at \$10.50; 5 at \$10.75; 50 at \$11; 205 at \$11.50.

Sales on the Honolulu Stock Exchange:

O. R. & L. Co., \$1,000 bonds at \$104.

Haw. Agrl. Co., 5 at \$102.50.

Waialua, 5 at \$37.50; 5 at \$38.

DIVIDENDS FEB. 15, 1904.

O. R. & L. Co., 1-2 per cent.; Oahu Sug. Co., 1-2 per cent.; Mutual Tel. Co., 2 per cent.

MARCH 1, 1904.

C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent.; Ewa Plantation, 1-2 per cent.; Pioneer, 1-2 per cent.; Waimarino, 1 per cent.; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent.; Hawn. Electric Co., 1-2 per cent.; Haiku, 1 per cent.; Paia, 1 per cent.

JUDGMENTS.

Sabina K. Hutchinson vs. Mrs. J. K. Iaukea, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$214.33.

W. S. Noblett vs. Joe Peter, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$56.60.

W. S. Noblett vs. Jas. Kupihua, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$11.40.

David Lawrence & Co., Ltd., vs. A. Morimoto, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$36.61.

Geo. W. Burgess vs. Wm. W. Boyd, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$70.55.

Whitney & March, Ltd., vs. J. D. Avery, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$10.10.

Dr. Geo. W. Burgess vs. J. W. Smithies; J. F. Morgan, garnishee, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$37.60.

David Lawrence vs. Jen Tai Kee, assumpit; judgment for plaintiff, \$66.86.

Wm. L. Peterson vs. Cecil Kilchua, J. H. Fisher, auditor, garnishee; judgment for plaintiff, \$319.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

SHIPPING RATE TO HONOLULU

Samuel Sewall of the firm of Sewall & Co. who was here a few months ago on a visit gives some interesting information relative to his experience in seeking Trans-Pacific business, during the hearing on the coastwise navigation laws in the Senate.

Mr. Sewall made this statement, admitting that the proposed law could increase freight rates from Honolulu:

I submit that neither the War Department nor any bureau in that Department is warranted in holding up a great industry, the American shipbuilding and shipowning industry, with all which that implies, for the sake of having a few dollars a ton on 6,000 tons of general merchandise sent from New York to the Philippines or several times that amount.

While in Tacoma last summer I saw a British tramp under charter to the War Department loading lumber for the Philippines, and within view were several American ships laid up at anchor with no business obtainable which would pay their operating expenses.

When in Honolulu last summer I found that much of the coal coming there for the use of our Navy Department came by foreign vessels, and, worst of all, French subsidized vessels, the total of whose operating expenses is paid by the French Government, so that whatever freight they get is clear gain to their owners.

We are receiving coal for our Navy Department through such a channel in Honolulu. My ships are seeking that business. I am offering tonnage to the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department; I offered them tonnage on the other day when they wanted a ship for Yokohama. They wanted one for the Philippines, too, and they wanted one for Honolulu not long ago. I offered them a ship at \$6.25 to carry in the vicinity of 5,000 tons of coal from Norfolk to Honolulu, and I think I made the same rate to Yokohama. My ship was turned down; \$6.25 is exactly the rate I am receiving on coal. Two cargoes are on the way today from Baltimore to San Francisco. It is paid by San Francisco merchants—that is, the rate paid—and it is the market rate in that trade; there is no extortion. My ships were turned down because our Navy Department could obtain foreign ships at a lower price.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, asked how much lower the price was. Mr. Sewall said it was a little over \$5 a ton. The examination continued.

Senator Burrows: And your rate was \$6.25?

Mr. Sewall: Yes, sir.

Senator Hale: He had no bounty on your ships?

Mr. Sewall: I had no bounty. And that is the way it is; we are unable to compete with the foreign ships. After I lost that freight from the Bureau of Equipment I was seeking further employment for the same ship, and the only way in which I could get her to the Pacific was by taking case oil from the Standard Oil Company for Shanghai. They offered me 17 cents a case. I demurred at that price. We used to get 40 cents. They said: "Well, it is that or nothing. French ships are offering to leave San Francisco in ballast and come around 15,000 miles in ballast, and accept that rate on case oil." And as a matter of fact, two of them have been chartered and are on the way. Seventeen cents won't pay the expenses of running the ship. The only reason we take it is to get the ship to the Pacific and bring something home. But the French ships take it.

Senator Hale: Because they have a bounty?

Mr. Sewall: Yes, sir; which pays their running expenses, and the 17 cents is practically clear profit.

Mr. Sewall added that such conditions were certainly not encouraging to the shipping industry in this country.

The Stevedores Strike.

The stevedores' strike seems to be affecting business on the waterfront but little. The places of the strikers have been filled, and although there is talk of intimidation and attempts to get the men to quit work, no violence has been offered. PoHoC were sent to the waterfront yesterday on a report of trouble but Captain Parker soon returned as there was no attempt at violence.

Niblack's Many Duties.

The Iroquois was formally transferred to Captain Niblack by Commander Rodman yesterday morning. The crew was mustered and the orders read and Niblack then took command. Captain Niblack now has a multitude of duties, being in addition to commander of the Iroquois, captain of the yard, assistant lighthouse inspector and collector of customs for Midway.

The Wider Arrives.

The barkentine S. G. Wider arrived yesterday evening from San Francisco. She was twenty-four days out, having encountered head winds and contrary weather for the greater part of the trip. She passed the Andrew Welsh two weeks ago and all was well aboard that vessel.

THE HEIGHTS TO BE SOLD FOREST LAND WANTED BY PEOPLE OF HAWAII

C. W. Booth Will Take Over the Land.

Two Applications for Leases Discussed by the Board of Agriculture—One Lease Sold a Year too Soon—Settlers Coming.

No Strength
Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? Then your nerves are weak and your blood impure. Stickiness is not far away.



Mr. Frederick Devigne, of Claremont, Cape Colony, South Africa, sends his photograph and this letter:

"My blood often becomes impure, causing eruptions on the skin, and my general system gets all run down, causing indigestion and great debility. But I take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which quickly brings me out of my troubles. You will see when you get it, how delirious and weakened by the long, hot summers of our country, there is no remedy equal to this grand family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Always keep your bowels in good condition. Eat Ayer's Tonic. They are purely vegetable, aromatic, liver, and cure constipation. Bitter, tonic, laxative, and all liver troubles.

Presented by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith Trustee of Honokau, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgages, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 227, 228 and 229, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanamaulu, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 207, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 5th day of March, 1898, by L. M. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece of land or lot of land situated in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Heeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Waipuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupua'a of Pihonua, called "Koikoi," and containing an area of 28 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin, deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or E. Bay, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX,
Mortgagor.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1898.

2557—td.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Keawne-Kalua, late of Kalapupu, Molokai, deceased testate, by the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of Molokai, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present same to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1898.

MALIA KALUA,

Administrator with will annexed,
Estate of Keawne-Kalua.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's pain balm acts on the same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also alleviates the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home. It will save you time and money and prevent the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by a Dealer and Distributor, Robert H. Smith & Co., 144 Agents for Hawaii.

Mahalo! Why didn't you scream when he put his arms around you? Ethel, I wanted to be confident, and when I heard I didn't want to." Ruth Inter Mountain.

MIHT HOLD UP SESSION

If Treasury Is Empty Legislators May Be Stood Off.

Treasurer Kepokai gives but qualified countenance to the idea of an extra session of the Legislature. He said yesterday:

"I do not think an extra session would do what is expected of it, unless all the heads of departments cut down their estimates and agree to stick to them. If there is not such an understanding, office-holders would get hold of members of the Legislature and induce them to keep their salaries up. Heads of departments ought to warn their subordinates that any attempt at raising their salaries above the amounts put in the bill, if found to have been investigated or encouraged by such subordinates, would lead to their instant dismissal."

Mr. Kepokai was asked if the Treasury would not be embarrassed by the obligation of paying the sessional allowance and mileage of members, together with other expenses of the Legislature, immediately the session began.

"No," the Treasurer replied. "They cannot make their own pay a preferred claim. That would be class legislation. If there is not money enough in the Treasury for the pay of members, I should register their warrants and they would have to wait for their money."

Shipping Notes.

The Mikahala sailed for Kauai ports yesterday afternoon.

The Nevada will sail from Kahului for San Francisco sometime tomorrow.

The Yomemite began discharging her cargo of coal at the Fort street wharf yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Maui arrived from Kauai yesterday morning. A. W. Carter was the only passenger.

Captain Dowdell took the Alameda out without a pilot Wednesday morning. He has held a license as pilot for six months.

Another set of plans for the proposed new immigration station has been sent to Washington. A number of improvements are made over the old plans.

The Alaskan is the next freighter expected from Seattle after the Texan, which is due March 10th. The Alaskan is expected the first of next month.

The steamer Niihau brought 6900 bags of sugar from Kauai yesterday morning. The purser reported: "The ship Henry Villard left Eeleele yesterday."

TEMPORARY PILES NEAR CHANNEL

Office Assistant Lighthouse Inspector, Twelfth District, 35 Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, March 2, 1904.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—ENTRANCE HONOLULU HARBOR—ISLAND OF OAHU.

T. H.

Notice is hereby given that the Contractor for the Dredging now in progress in HONOLULU HARBOR has placed, temporarily, three single piles on the eastern side of the channel leading into Honolulu harbor. A fixed red light will be exhibited on each of these beacons between sunset and sunrise. Vessels should pass them on the starboard hand in entering.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

A. P. NIBLACK.

Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N.

Lieut.-Com., U. S. N., Assistant Inspector Twelfth Lighthouse District.

Notice is hereby given that the Com-

COMMERCIAL WOOD.

Mr. Hosmer said that a point to be considered also was the commercial value of the forest.

"The trees in this section

were tall thin and could be utilized for ties.

The commercial standpoint, he be-

lieved should be kept in mind as well as

the protective feature.

Mr. Giffard said he didn't see much hope for the forests from a commercial point of view. When Kapiolani Park was cleared an effort was made to dispose of the iron wood trees for piles and railroad ties, but without success. A part had been sold for fence posts and the remainder for firewood.

Mr. Thurston said that the Oahu Rail-

way had imported redwood ties at less

cost than the native woods could be

supplied to them. The Hilo Rail-

way had imported pine ties at less

cost than the native woods could be

supplied to them.

Mr. Thurston said that the Oahu Rail-

way had imported pine ties at less

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